





only known by the appellation of Mr. "A. B." and the Master, and at the end of the school departed, leaving his best wishes with the people. The following winter, 1825, the same offer was made by "A. B." to teach a school in Richmond. On application by letter, directed to Brattleborough, Vermont. He was immediately written to, agreeably to the direction, and soon after opened his school in Richmond, which was continued for three months and which gave more satisfaction to the parents than any school ever taught in the town. The instructor, not only refused all pecuniary consideration, and insisted on bearing his own expenses, but, on leaving the place put \$10 into the hands of a female, who had attended his school, and was qualified for the task, as a compensation for her continuing to keep the school through the summer months, which was accordingly done. Last year the same benevolent gentleman, whose real name had not been ascertained, gave notice that he would teach a school in Hopkinton, if written to at Amherst, N. H. Col. Barber, of that place, immediately wrote as directed, and the gentleman soon arrived. His school was attended by upwards of fifty pupils. His qualifications as an instructor were of an high order, and the children improved more under his tuition than they had ever done before. He again refused the most earnest solicitations of the parents to be allowed to pay for his board and the incidental expenses of the school, permitting them, only to furnish the wood and school room, himself gratuitously supplying the scholars with nearly all the books necessary to their studies. The inhabitants, with becoming politeness, never pressed the disclosure of the name of the individual to whom they were so much indebted, and he left them at the close of his school entirely ignorant whether he possessed any other designation than the initials by which he had been universally known. Letters, &c. directed to him, bore only the superscription to Mr. "A. B." He was a young gentleman of prepossessing and amiable manners, and possessing a well cultivated mind.

We have been induced to state these facts, not with the wish of attracting public attention toward an individual as unassuming as he has shown himself benevolent; but for the purpose of conveying, in some slight degree, an expression of the gratitude felt by those persons whose children have been benefited by his instructions. Curiosity, without much regard to consequences or feelings, is supposed to be a prevailing trait in the character of the inhabitants of country towns, and it is not a little creditable to those of the towns that have enjoyed the benefits of this gentleman's instructions, that he has never, during his stay with them, been subjected to an idle scrutiny that would have rendered the preservation of his incognito extremely inconvenient.—R. I. American.

From the N. H. Observer.

#### INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. Editor,—I have often noticed articles in various papers headed with the above, and perhaps it has been so often repeated, that many refuse to read what follows it. I would, however, once more raise my voice and exert my pen in staying its progress, if possible, by advertising to a practice which has frequently been the subject of remark, and that is, the practice of professors of religion selling ardent spirits in small quantities, and suffering it to be drunk in their shops or stores. Let any one look into many of them kept by professors in our land, and what will be beheld—men and boys pouring down the deadly poison into their stomachs, which will ruin not only their bodies but their souls.

I would ask why it is that professors of religion do keep up that odious practice? How is it they reconcile it to their consciences?

Let no one say, as an apology, that if he does not sell it his neighbor will, who is not a professor, and thereby lose the profits; nor say he sells it because others do; these excuses will not answer, for if they believe there is a day coming in which they must give an account of "deeds done in the body," then surely they will pause—reflect—and pray God to forgive them for the past, and resolve by his aid to break off this sin, this abominable wickedness, and induce others to do likewise. W. N. O.

#### MISSIONARY.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for October.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

We are happy to learn, by a letter from Messrs. Lusher and Miller, dated Shelburne, March 15, 1827, and from which the following is an extract, that our brethren in this District are pursuing with considerable success the plan of holding regular Missionary meetings, adopted so beneficially in England.

On Sunday the 4th inst. a preparatory Missionary discourse was delivered in the chapel at Shelburne, to a large and respectable congregation; the public meeting was held on the following Monday evening, and on both occasions we were favored with the Divine presence, and have reason to believe the appeals made to the best feelings of the auditors in behalf of the heathen world were not in vain.

Having finished our business in Shelburne, we proceeded to the western part of the circuit, to fulfil the appointments for preaching and holding a Missionary meeting, of which previous notice had been given.—At Barrington, Tuesday 6th, an appropriate discourse was delivered, after which the Missionary meeting was held, which was also numerously attended. Our friends at this place came forward very liberally last year, and we trust, from the feeling which seemed to prevail at the meeting, that though perhaps less able to subscribe to the same amount this year, they will do to the utmost of their ability.

At Cape Negro, where, on Wednesday the 7th, we preached and held our Missionary Anniversary, and where our worthy and steady friends are chiefly employed in the fisheries, the cause of religion and of missions is in a state of growing stability; the interest they feel in the latter was manifested by their traveling, some of them, several miles on foot, though a very stormy day, to the meeting, to renew their subscription.

From Cape Negro we proceeded to Yarmouth, distant fifty-five miles, at which place we had previously arranged for the formation of a Missionary Society. We have here a small society, and a well finished chapel, which will accommodate about 500 persons. At this growing and important station, there has been no preacher appointed for the last five years, a circumstance which we deeply regret, believing that if a missionary were stationed here, we should have a flourishing society, and a large and respectable congregation. The place has, however, been supplied by a local preacher of respectable character and talents.—Our excellent friend, Capt. A. Landers, well known to the Committee, resides here, and continues the steady friend of our cause. On Sunday, 11th, three sermons were preached here; the evening service was more numerously attended than it had ever been before; the chapel was crowded with attentive hearers. The following evening, Monday, 12th, we proceeded to the formation of a Missionary Society, which was also numerously and respectfully attended, and the proceedings appear in a very encouraging degree to have impressed the minds of those present with the duty and necessity of all who are favored with the ordinances and privileges of Christianity, coming forward to the support of those institutions, which are formed with a view to the illumination and conversion of the heathen world. We were kindly assisted on the occasion by some of the most respectable gentlemen of the place, as well as by two ministers of the Presbyterian and Baptist denominations. Donations and subscriptions to the amount of 15*l*. were received at the meeting.

In our journey to and from Yarmouth, we passed through the French settlements of Pubnico and Eel

Brook, and having a number of French Tracts with us, we distributed them among the inhabitants, by whom they were gratefully received. Upon the whole, we trust our visit to Yarmouth will not be altogether in vain, and we take the liberty of expressing our united and decided opinion, that a Missionary ought to be immediately appointed to that important station.

#### EGYPT.

Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Macpherson, dated Alexandria.

January 1, 1827.—The young man whom the American brethren sent from Beyrout is still with me, and is from morning till night diligently employed in searching the Scriptures. May the Spirit of Truth guide him into all truth. Agreeably to custom, on New Year's Day I paid a visit to the Consul, Mr. B. who received me with his usual attention.

8th.—I went round the Italian and French shipping in the harbor, to see if peradventure I could dispose of a few copies of the Scriptures, and distributed a few Tracts.

18th.—The young man already adverted to is a valuable auxiliary to my school. I wish I could detain him with me. He has already gained the confidence of all the natives who are acquainted with him; and being a young man of talent, the school would soon gain reputation under him.

24th.—I finished the Exposition of the Gospel of John, with Mr. Phaus Shedruk, (the young man mentioned above,) and my Syrian servant. He is fully prepared to hear all that is said about Popery. He was formerly a Maronite Catholic; but may be considered as having thrown off the shackles of that creed; and, indeed, he has given the most decided proofs of his sincerity by forsaking all that was dear to him in life for Christ's sake.

Feb. 1st.—My Arab school continues to prosper.—I have twenty-two boys, many of whom can read tolerably well.

4th.—I preached as usual. In going board the vessel, I met upon the beach Captains

I asked them where they were bound for, and was told they were going to take a ride for their health; I requested them to return on board with me, and I would do them good; and remarked it would afford them more satisfaction on a dying bed, to remember that they had spent the afternoon in visiting upon God, than in riding for pleasure. They required no further persuasion; both of them returned on board, and I trust were benefited by the service.

5th.—I received very pleasant intelligence respecting the lady I baptized and married at Cairo. The Rev. Eli Smith writes to me, that she holds fast the beginning of her confidence, and is earnestly seeking the salvation of her soul, and takes a deep interest in the missionary cause. Her husband too does all he can to aid the Lutheran missionaries in their projected mission to Abyssinia. If the Society has been the means of saving this Mahomedan lady, they are amply repaid for all that has been expended on the Egyptian mission.

6th.—On walking out into the country, I got into conversation with two Arab lads, whom I found extremely ignorant of their own religion. I spoke to them of the mission of the Son of God into the world; and told them, that it is only by believing on him that we can be saved. Having spoken of the name of their prophet, Mahomet, I told them that he was not a true prophet; and if they were saved it must be by believing in the Son of God. Upon this, an Arab woman who was coming up behind, hearing the name of her prophet mentioned, as he imagined, in an irreverent manner, flew into a passion, and exclaimed, "Upon the prophet and his family may there be peace." After a few words of explanation, she was satisfied, and heard with attention what further I had to say on the subject of religion. If free permission were granted to missionaries to preach the gospel to the Arabs, I am persuaded that many of them would soon relinquish the religion of the Arabian impostor. The greater part of the vulgar Arabs know as little of Islamism, as they do of Christianity.

#### REVIVALS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

#### DANVILLE DISTRICT, VT.

Mr. Editor,—I would wish to say to the friends of Zion, that our prosperity in this district still continues, at least as glorious as at any former period. Souls by scores, and, perhaps, by hundreds, are coming home to God. Since I last wrote, we have certainly had some of the best Quarterly-meetings that I ever superintended or attended. I think we have had but two Quarterly-meetings this year and but three last, at which more or less mourners did not come forward for prayer. Our usual number has been from 7 or 8 to 25; the most of whom, either at the time or soon after, have found peace in believing, and joy in the Holy Ghost;—so that it is now one of the most common occurrences to meet with precious souls who have been brought to Christ. We close each communion season with an invitation to mourners to come forward for prayers, and so great and glorious have been the consequences that we dare not omit it—it is often the best part of our meeting.

At the request of brother Wheelock, of Lyndon, we appointed, some time in September, what had hitherto been unpractised, if not an unknown thing among us in this part of the country—"a three days meeting," at the Methodist chapel. Its effects were glorious,—an account of which, and also of the good work of God on that circuit, I hope you will soon be favored with by our brethren the preachers there.

A "Macedonian cry" from Lisbon was, under God, the primary cause of our meeting there, which eventuated, we trust, in the present salvation from sin of many precious souls, and has laid the foundation for incalculable good, that shall be seen after many days. Experience has now taught us that these meetings should be held four days at least, and we shall probably hereafter call them "four day meetings."

At the earnest request of friends and brethren in different places I have concluded to hold five more, beginning and ending at the times and in the places following:—

At Lancaster, N. H. Dec. 5, and closing the 9th.  
At Sutton, Vt. comm. " 12, " 16th.  
At Lyman, N. H. " 17, " 21st.  
At Corinth, Vt. " Jan. 21, " 25th.  
At Plainfield, Vt. " 28, " Feb. 1st.

By this time you will begin to think that we are either very visionary here in the north country, or deliberately resolved to turn the world upside down; to which I deliberately answer that our design is the latter; and by the help of the Lord I think we shall in a good degree accomplish our task.

As to myself, I am in good health and spirits, and this has, thus far, been, I think, the best year of my life. The preachers, travelling and local, the exhorters, stewards and leaders, the fathers, mothers and children in Zion, generally speaking, come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty;—many young men of much promise are coming forward for license with expectation of traveling hereafter in the connection. Thus the glorious work is going on amongst us; and shall we be thought visionary because we hope, by the help of God, to turn the world upside down in the scriptural sense of that phrase?

But unto God be all the praise and the glory, for all the good that is done either here or elsewhere, by us or any other beings. Yours respectfully,  
St. Johnsbury, Dec. 4, 1827. JOHN LORD.

#### PLYMOUTH, N. H.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF ZION'S HERALD.

Dear Brother,—It will doubtless be pleasing to the friends of Zion, to learn, through the medium of the Herald, that the Lord is merciful to us in this place. We have been visited with, and now are enjoying, a

gentle shower of divine grace. In Plymouth, ten or twelve have been hopefully converted to the Lord this year. Were this all, we have cause of gratitude, and we do rejoice in the good work of the Lord, and hope for better days and seasons; and well we may, for in other parts of the circuit many are serious, and some have found the pearl of great price. Our Sabbath Schools are in a flourishing situation—an account of which will be forwarded to our agent as soon as possible. JOSEPH KELLUM.  
Dec. 8, 1827.

#### LEXINGTON, KY.

"The Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice, and the multitude of the isles be glad thereof." This good work commenced in the gradual awakening of a few individuals, about the middle of October, and was very soon discovered spreading its mighty influence over many, of various ages and circumstances in life, from children of nine years old, to men of sixty. Our meetings became more frequent, and the number attending greatly increased; Christians were quickened, and a general spirit of prayer prevailed. Inquiry meetings were numerous attended, and large numbers visited the anxious seats, or seats set apart for the anxious. On the 14th Nov. the session of the first Presbyterian church met for the purpose of attending to the cases of applicants for church privileges, and continued their sessions from day to day until the 19th, in which time they admitted one hundred and one persons to the church, on a profession of their faith. On Sabbath morning the newly added members were invited to take their position near the pulpit: the scene was solemn and deeply interesting,—the aisles of the church were crowded,—twenty-two received baptism, and the others were received by covenant. The crowded assembly appeared deeply solemn, and many were affected to tears. At the close of our meeting, many more appeared on the anxious seats, than at the commencement. The work is evidently progressing, many are trembling under a sense of their guilt and danger; Christians are awakened, and a wrestling spirit of prayer seems to prevail.

This glorious work of the Lord is marked with the utmost stillness, the most solemn and profound silence, in most cases—the work appears to be deep and thorough—many who are not members in any church, and who do not appear much concerned, say, it is an awful work of God. Dear Christian friends, pray for us, and for the inhabitants of our town and vicinity.—Western Luminary.

#### HAVERHILL, R. V. MASS.

Copy of a letter to the editor of the Christian Watchman, dated Haverhill, Rock's Village, December 10, 1827.

Sir,—I wish you to communicate the following good news to the friends of Zion.

In this place there is a wonderful work of God, which began about four months since. Before that time it was a seat of wickedness. Religion was extremely low. The church was small, and almost disheartened. Sinners had become bold in iniquity, whilst a dreary scene of darkness and sorrow had shrouded Christians. Reformations spread on every side, and some near at hand; still this place was passed by, as if it were reserved for the judgments of Heaven and the holy discipline of an angry God. But in July last, the scene began to change, and tokens of divine mercy were discovered.

The first peculiar excitement was at the baptism of some young converts from a neighboring town. This was a most affecting occasion. A large congregation—all solemn, and many in tears. Now Christians began to awake, and sinners to mourn. The next step, was a day set apart by the church for public humiliation, confession and prayer. This seemed to be owned and blessed of God. Meetings were now frequent, full, and affecting—always some in tears. Soon a few of our dear youth were converted, and they had wonderful deliverances and holy transports. They felt that all must come and see Jesus Christ. So they went forth from house to house, entreating their associates and neighbors to turn and live; and it was like a sword to their hearts. Thus the glorious work progressed.

The principal means blessed of God in this work, are prayers of Christians—visiting from house to house—addresses of our young converts, and our public baptisms. The latter have been most wonderfully blessed. We have had five baptisms, and to almost every one allusions have been made, by those who found relief afterwards—that they either received their first serious impressions, or had had them greatly deepened, at such and such a baptism!

The whole number of hopeful subjects of this work is forty-three. Some were Universalists, and others Deists. We now exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" Nearly half this number are males, and a good portion heads of families, and middle-aged men, active and influential.

Thirty-four have already been baptized, and a few more wait for the first opportunity. There are some now in great distress, saying, "Sir, we would see Jesus!" The work still goes on, and is evidently spreading. The faith of Christians rises, and their hearty and constant prayers are, O Lord, leave not one prayerless, Christless soul in all this place. Our request to all the people of the Most High God, in Brethren, pray for us. Yours respectfully, C. CLARK.

#### MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO.

The last Milledgeville Recorder, received at this office, says—"The work of revival in religion is still going on in parts of this state, with unabated energy. Two hundred and forty-five persons, we are informed, professed conversion at the late Camp-meeting in Newton county, and a large number of them joined the church.—*Am. Ms. Herald.*"



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1827.

#### A VOICE FROM THE WILDERNESS.

On Thursday last, according to a notice in the Herald,—in some of the mercantile papers in the city, and notifications from the pulpit, a large assembly of ladies convened at the church in Bromfield Lane to hear a narrative from Miss Barnes, a pious and very devoted lady, who has spent some time as an instructress among the Missisquoi, a tribe of Indians residing in Upper Canada. Although the meeting was designed principally for ladies who felt an interest in the cause of missions, yet a few gentlemen attended, and listened with the most profound attention to a statement of facts calculated to awaken every tender emotion and Christian sympathy in the heart of man.

Miss Barnes is a lady of prepossessing appearance—apparently near thirty years of age, and, judging from appearance merely, has a constitution and health eminently qualified to sustain missionary labors and sufferings. After singing, and an appropriate prayer by the Rev. J. A. Merrill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Miss Barnes rose in the altar with an air of modesty, and, in a low tone of voice, began her narrative. She mentioned the time, and some particulars of her conversion to God, and the leadings of the Holy Spirit that inclined her, with the greatest ardor, to desire the salvation of the heathen, and, at length, to devote herself to the sacred service of a

"mother in Israel" among the Indians of our own continent. An opening had been made about two years since among the Missisquoi living near Belleville, U. C. by the indefatigable Rev. William Case, presiding elder of a district in Upper Canada. This nation had been one of the most degraded among the tribes of our North American Indians. The power of language, said Miss Barnes, was insufficient to describe the depths of their degradation and cruelty.—The most beastly scenes of drunkenness, met the eye every where among them—intolerable filth—vermin, and cruelty the most diabolical—killing their own children—trampling them to death in the mud with their feet, without one symptom of natural affection or parental relings, whenever they were sick or became burdensome to them, and murdering their own wives without assigning any cause. The present interpreter to the mission, before his conversion, had murdered two wives. It was upon this wretched and most deplorably degraded tribe, that the blessed gospel was soon to pour its heavenly radiance.

The Rev. Mr. Case, saw one of these Indians by the way side, and asked him if he did not want to know about Jesus?—He did not know who Jesus was—he was told; and asked if he did not want the preacher to go among his tribe? he said he would go and talk with his nation; he went and told them what the minister said, and that his words make him feel very good in his heart. All soon consented to hear their father tell them about Jesus. And oh, what a change was soon effected; the whole tribe was soon struck with conviction, and flocked round to learn the way of salvation.

It was to Indians in this state of mind, that Miss Barnes was raised up by the Lord to go. And to this enterprise she devoted herself soul and body, after consulting her friends, and obtaining the most cordial approbation and recommendation of Bishop Cordal.

It was a common custom among them to take away their own lives when they felt ill. To a design of this kind, Miss Barnes was a witness, although the execution of the horrid purpose was prevented. The poor unconverted man said, *Indian sick—all dark—must die—go to dust*, and loaded his gun heavily to terminate his life. He lay down in his wigwam, where those who are sick often lie until their bones pierce through their flesh. Some Christian Indians found out his purpose and went to tell him of his wrong, and tell him of Jesus. He was seized with conviction, and for a time was filled with mourning and amazement—his words were—*can no find him Jesus—can no find him Jesus*; yet the Lord mercifully appeared, and revealed Jesus to his poor soul. He was filled with joy and praise, while he lay and wore off the flesh in his sickness, until the bones of his back were naked. Miss Barnes saw him die in triumph, giving glory to God. Some of his last words were—*me live no longer—me die—me go to dust—me live with Jesus for ever—me no longer wear blanket—me go to heaven—happy—happy.*

When Miss Barnes reached their country, the whole tribe were filled with wonder and praise, that a woman had come to teach their squaws (wives) as white women. The missionary had no house—the wigwam into which Miss Barnes went was in the centre of the other wigwams—her bed-room was made of slabs, and she threw herself upon the straw, not knowing but the loud shouts around her, which continued all night, might have been the cries of enemies; yet she could not but trust in God, and the sound of these voices seemed to fill her soul with joy unspeakable. She afterwards understood the meaning of the cry that they uttered so incessantly through that night—it was a prayer that Jesus would bless the woman's soul, who had come to reside with them. No wonder that a prayer so fervent and so unanimous, should fill her heart with joy, and her overflowing eyes with tears of thankfulness, although she could not understand the words used.

She soon learnt their language and taught their women to pray—to sew and knit, and commenced a system of school instruction. The tribe gave her an Indian name, and her joys flowed like a river to see the devotion of the poor natives—such innocence of manner—such heavenly countenances; such shouts of praise reverberated through the forest, as had never entered her heart to conceive. While they gave all glory to God, their love increased towards the people of the United States. Sure, thought they, there must be goodness in the States—to send them teachers and a woman to teach their squaws—those very hands that had murderously taken many American scalps, and had been red with the blood of women and children, were now raised in praise, invoking every blessing on their benefactors. Their days were spent in industry, and their evenings in singing and prayer. Although their living was always scanty and miserable, yet they gave Miss Barnes the best they had. Said she, though often destitute of bread, yet, blessed be God, we had the bread of immortal life. Features once distorted with fiendlike passions, might now be seen calm as those of an infant—those that would, but a little before, grind their teeth with malice against each other, and gnash and howl in the wilderness, were now praying and praising in concert. Intemperance is now banished from among them; and traders, whose former policy used to be to get them drunk, and then cheat them out of their furs, now find them inflexible to all their persuasions. One trader, desirous to cheat a Christian Indian, asked him to drink—he refused. He asked him to drink only half a glass—the Indian gave this answer:—*Indian drink now: if he drink some he want more—now Indian lose Jesus—now drink the water of life.* After steadily resisting every temptation to drink, the Indian prayed fervently that God would forgive the white man for his sin. His prayer was blessed to the trader's conversion; and, through similar means, many traders have been converted to God.

The principle of missionary action at this place, has been the opposite of that acted upon in most missionary enterprises. Christianity here has been placed before civilization, and the result has been glorious. The missionary has commenced his operations in this way—he would first tell them some plain truths which they could not deny—he would tell them that they would get drunk, murder their wives, their children, each other, take their own lives, feel the most cruel unhappiness in their hearts;—to all this they would assent, and say that it was true. They would then tell each other that this man tells the truth; every word spoken to them afterwards would be most implicitly believed, and the degree of faith exercised by these

benighted men would astonish the most ardent missionary. Their distress, before they found peace in Jesus, was frequently very great and agonizing. A missionary would tell them to begin to pray—*shall I find him Jesus—I no go away till I find him Jesus.* Some would retire to the woods to pray, and return for four or five days, when they would come home with unspeakable joys.

The whole tribe were filled with consternation at the late aurora borealis; all got their hymn books, commenced prayer, believing that the Lord was in the clouds of heaven.

It was among this interesting people that Miss Barnes took up her abode. She says that she never felt nearer heaven as when with them. Although she had no bed except straw, and often no food but corn, yet she blessed God that she was permitted to suffer for Christ.

The squaws had no needles excepting awls, and thread but the sinews of deer, when Miss Barnes arrived among them; yet so successfully had she instructed them in the arts of life that, on Bishop Cordal's late visit to them, they were able to present some shirts made by Indian females; and, although they were destitute of meat, they were able to give him a cup of tea with bread and butter, and the others brought in much the next morning.

On the river Credit not a great distance from the lake are 120 converted Indians, and 40 children at school. On Grape Island 116 church members, who, but lately, were the most degraded savages. The River tribe numbers 300, of whom 190 are Christians—want a missionary very much. The Lake tribe consists of 600; the Chief is a Christian—the whole tribe is under conviction. They are laying up furs to support a missionary, whenever shall be sent to them. This tribe live on Lake Echo, about sixty miles back of York, the capital of the Upper province of Canada. It is with this that Miss Barnes intends to live. She has come to this part of the country to avoid the severities of a Canadian winter, and to solicit help to build a mission house and a place of worship in the wilderness, to attract missionaries, and herself, may be sheltered from the storms. Her call shall not be in vain.

In addition to these cheering indications among Indians in that part of the country, the news of happiness and blessings of religion have circulated from this spot, among other tribes, and 10,000 Indians have lately renounced the use of whiskey, have asked for the gospel—missionaries and sent. Bishop Hedding, who has just returned from a northwestern tour, feels the deepest interest in the people, whom he represents as suffering extreme poverty as well as food; many children in the schools are almost or quite naked. Any liberal gentleman, lady, who may feel disposed to contribute clothing money to this people, or to aid Miss Barnes, may find their benefactions to the care of the Methodist Mission No. 15, Friend street. A conveyance provided, so that any article which may be of use to such a needy people, shall be safely delivered.

Miss Barnes intends to return in February, surely she will bear with her the prayers and wishes of all who heard her interesting narrative. It was the interest that her relation excited in the hearts of those who heard her, that she was so long and tearful eyes on the speaker's face. After the first sentences, Miss Barnes' voice became clear and harmonious, and was distinctly heard by the audience. May the blessing of God continue to attend her.

#### THE DELUGE.

There is no event on record that casts so deep a shade over the pages of history as the deluge. The canoes are restricted to particular districts, the quakes to provinces, the plague to countries, and whirlwind is confined to a single part of desolation; but the deluge, leaving out every circumstance except its universality, is an event of the most irreparable character. The great riches and luxury of antediluvian world, their renown, their agreement, wickedness, probably surpassed any thing that since transpired in the world's history—all these circumstances, however, give a deeper color to the picture of ruin.

This event fills a page in the record of events, has never been disputed by any reflecting mind, excepting in a few solitary instances where the and poison of infidelity had instigated the malice of human heart against the truth. The fact struck into the minds of men who survived the deluge, well as into the hard surface of the mountains; God saw fit to leave such traces of this punishment on the earth, as should warn earth's children, in the succeeding generation, that He can never look on sin with approbation.

The deposit of fossils and sea shells in the crevices of the highest mountains, or deep in the earth, and fact that large tracts of soil are found in lofty, mountainous regions, evidently formed in the bottom of sea, and ejected from thence in some long "gigantic day," are not the only proofs that the scriptures contain is faithful and true. A general tradition, preserved by all nations that have any claim for intellectual endowment, and by many tribes of most savage character, exhibit moral proofs equally unanswerable with the physical indications on the face of nature.

But in these days of natural serenity, when the of promise "spans the retiring cloud that has thickened the atmosphere, and poured out its torrents on the valley, we can scarcely conceive the horrors of the deluge of water. It must have been a momentous time, when the loud cry of violence went up to earth to heaven, and when the eye of the Lord, directed downward, saw that man had wholly corrupted his way. It was a momentous time, when Noah's ark was sounding in the ears of the disobedient—when words became fewer and fewer—when the ark began to rise under his hands—when it stood complete, opened its doors to receive the men, beasts, and birds of the air; but it was an awful time when God's own hand shut the doors of the ark, and there was no more to look out upon the old world.

The first little cloud that lay like a speck in the distant sky, and the vapor that went up from the mountains, did not, perhaps, indicate the storm of indignation that was gathering against the human race. The first, single particle of rain fell upon the earth like

dew drop—yet soon, we may be sure, the rains were hued out in the heaven from the bosom of the earth like the upper clouds, and the skies wash out the sins of the earth, their banks and inundating the picture of ruin; but when the were broken up—when the ocean rose upon the continents and hills, the prophecy of Noah, for up from the recess of memory, stern, accusing cry with the voice of a thousand angels.

One hundred and ninety dove, with purple wings, scarce frowning face of the heavens—for the sole of her foot.

#### THE BETTER HALF.

From southern papers we very many of the representatives as many of the senators, are wives. The pleasure we feel in that the softening, kindly influence of the ladies, may have a manner of the members of Congress may not expect to read in the speech of any lady representative in the belief that no deeds of male influence is concentrated waves of the political sea may, at night the patriot may find of one long tried friend, whose discover the wide contrast between the and the comforts of home.

#### DEDICATION.

The new Methodist Church, will be dedicated on the 1st day of the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, M. A. leyman Academy, Wilbraham, a sermon if Providence permit, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1827.

#### DANVILLE DISTRICT.—QUARTERLY MEETING.

Lyndon, Dec. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1827.  
Crafsbury, " 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1827.  
Cabot, " 29, 30, 31, 1827.  
Haverhill, Jan. 12, 13, 1828.  
Newbury, " 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1827.  
Groton, " 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1827.  
Chelsea, " 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1827.  
Montpelier, " Feb. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1827.  
Danville, " 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1827.

Sabbath School Concert of Pr Meeting of the Sabbath School was held on Monday evening, the 11th inst. at the house of the Federal street Baptist Church. The following were presented of the state of containing very pleasing facts, made very pertinent addresses, vantages and blessings connected instruction, and depicted, with describable good which might be derived from their continuance. At meeting, as appointed to devise a plan of increasing the Sabbath School, the following were present:—

Union of Lutherans and Calvinists. At the Synod, lately held at H offered to renounce the use of un celebration of the Lord's Sup President, Iber, rose and said "fellowship; ye are now united, simultaneously, and the Calvinists therans in the true spirit of Christ eye was seen in the place.

LEIGHORN HATS. We have re Thorndike, Esq. a quantity of the following note; and shall be laudable objects of Mr. Thorndike grats to all who will apply to our

Mr. Fessenden.—A short time friends in Italy, about two bushels is produced the straw hats that to try; and have sent the same to England Farmer, to be distributed may feel an inclination to cultivate servant. CHARLES

Charcoal is becoming a valuable given with success in pulmonary spoon full finely powdered in milk day. In a late London periodical ken of as a cathartic in cases of ind and is said to have answered the in instances, after the usual treat regard to the dose as a cathartic is as freely and as frequently as to mit, say one or two table spoons it has a happy influence in fulling the stomach, when nothing else will vomitting of the patient; thus intention of alleviating a very distress then removing



dew drop—yet soon, we may believe, unwonted signals were hung out in the heavens; the mist rolled up from the bosom of the earth like a cloud rising to meet the upper clouds, and the skies dissolved in tears to wash out the sins of the earth. Rivers overflowing their banks and inundating the plains, gave a gloomy picture of ruin; but when the fountains of the deep were broken up—when the ocean gave a hopeless roar and rose upon the continents and dashed against the hills, the prophecy of Noah, for a brief moment, called up from the recess of memory, must have mingled a stern, accusing cry with the voice of the waters.

One hundred and ninety days after this, a gentle dove, with purple wings, soared along under the still frowning face of the heavens—but she found no rest for the sole of her foot.

#### THE BETTER HALF OF CONGRESS.

From southern papers we learn with pleasure that very many of the representatives to Congress, as well as many of the senators, are accompanied by their wives. The pleasure we feel is derived from the hope that the softening, kindly influence of well informed, influential ladies, may have a salutary effect on the manners of the members of Congress. Although we may not expect to read in the journal of Congress the speech of any lady representative, yet we feel secure in the belief that no duels will take place where female influence is concentrated. However loud the waves of the political sea may roar during the day,—at night the patriot may find solace in the friendship of one long tried friend, whose tranquil thoughts may discover the wide contrast between the troubles of office and the comforts of home.

#### DEDICATION.

The new Methodist Church in Portsmouth, N. H. will be dedicated on the 1st day of January, 1828. The Rev. Wilbur Fisk, A. M. Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., will preach the sermon if Providence permit. Services to commence at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1827.

**DANVILLE DISTRICT—QUARTERLY MEETINGS.**  
Lyndon, Dec. 15, 16. Columbia, Feb. 16, 17.  
Craftsbury, " 22, 23. Lancaster, " 23, 24.  
Cabot, " 29, 30. Troy, March 1, 2.  
Haverhill, Jan. 12, 13. Irasburg, " 6, 7.  
Newbury, at " 19, 20. Landaff, " 15, 16.  
Groton, " 26, 27. Craftsbury, " 22, 23.  
Chelsea, " 26, 27. Lyndon, " 29, 30.  
Montpelier, Feb. 2, 3. St. Johnsbury, April 5, 6.  
Village, " 12, 13. Barre, " 12, 13.  
Danville, " 9, 10. Orford, July 5, 6.

JOHN LORD, P. E.

**Sabbath School Concert of Prayer.**—The Quarterly Meeting of the Sabbath School Teachers in this city was held on Monday evening last at the Meeting-house of the Federal Street Baptist Church. Reports were presented of the state of the Sabbath Schools, containing very pleasing facts. Several gentlemen made very pertinent addresses on the numerous advantages and blessings connected with Sabbath School instruction, and depicted, with happy effect, the indescribable good which might be confidently expected from their continuance. After several prayers, a meeting was appointed to devise means for a more vigorous prosecution of Sabbath School instruction, by increasing both of Scholars and Teachers.—*Christian Watchman.*

**Union of Lutherans and Calvinists in Germany.**—At the Synod, lately held at Hanau, the Lutherans offered to renounce the use of unleavened bread at the celebration of the Lord's Supper—on which the Calvinists, after some discussion, rose and said "reach forth the hand of fellowship; ye are now united." The assembly rose simultaneously, and the Calvinists embraced the Lutherans in the true spirit of Christian love, while no dry eye was seen in the place.

**LEIGHORN HATS.** We have received from Charles Thorndike, Esq. a quantity of the grain alluded to in the following note; and shall be happy to promote the laudable objects of Mr. Thorndike, by distributing it gratis to all who will apply to our office.—*N. E. Firm.*  
**Mr. Fessenden.**—A short time since, I received from friends in Italy, about two bushels of grain, from which is produced the straw hats that are made in that country; and have sent the same to the office of the New England Farmer, to be distributed to such persons as may feel an inclination to cultivate it. Your obedient servant,  
CHARLES THORNDIKE.  
Boston, Nov. 27.

Charcoal is becoming a valuable medicine, and is given with success in pulmonary complaints, a tea spoon full finely powdered in milk twice or thrice a day. In a late London periodical it is also highly spoken of as a cathartic in cases of obstinate constiveness, and is said to have answered the intended effect in many instances, after the usual treatment has failed. In regard to the dose as a cathartic, the rule is to give it as freely and as frequently as the stomach will admit, say one or two table-spoons full every hour. It has a happy influence in allaying the irritability of the stomach, when nothing else will control the nausea and vomiting of the patient; thus fulfilling the double intention of alleviating a very distressing symptom, and then removing the disease itself.

**Toremore spots of grease, pitch, or oil, from Woolen Cloth.**—In a pint of spring water dissolve an ounce of pure pearlash, and add to the solution a lemon cut in small pieces. This being properly mixed and kept in a warm state for two days, the whole must be strained and kept in a bottle for use. A little of this liquid poured on the stained part, is said instantly to remove all spots of grease, pitch or oil; and the moment they disappear the cloth is to be washed in clear water.—*Glasgow Magazine.*

**To Correspondents.**—We regret that the communication from Danville District was subject to so much delay in the Post Office as not to reach us in season for last week.

Will the correspondent who has reviewed an anonymous pamphlet send a copy of the pamphlet in question for our perusal?

**Correction.**—In the account of Capt. Parry's expedition, on our first page, second line, instead of 88 deg. 5m. read 81 deg. 6m.

#### PRISON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A meeting will be held in the church in Bromfield Lane at 3 o'clock Thursday (to-morrow) afternoon for the formation of a society to supply prisoners in State Prisons and county gaols with the gospel, and to promote the best interests of that long neglected class of our fellow men. The Rev. Mr. Robbins, who was converted to Christ while in prison, will be present, and give an impressive account of those spiritual wants of which he has been an interested witness. Mr. Robbins has been very successful, during a short agency, in forming more than one hundred Prison

Mission Societies among different denominations of Christians in this state and the state of New Hampshire. All Christian philanthropists who feel for human we are desired to attend this meeting.

#### FOR ZION'S HERALD.

##### PRAYER FOR CIVIL RULERS.

**ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE PROMISES.**  
"Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will lift up mine hand to the Gentiles, and set up my standard to the people: and they shall bring thy sons in their arms, and thy daughters shall be carried upon their shoulders."

"And kings shall be thy nursing-fathers, and their queens thy nursing-mothers: they shall bow down to thee with their face toward the earth, and lick up the dust of thy feet; and thou shalt know that I am the Lord: for they shall not be ashamed that wait for me."—ISA. XLIX, 22, 23.

"For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth."

"And the Gentiles shall see thy righteousness, and all kings thy glory."—ISA. LXII, 1, 2.

"And the sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their kings shall minister unto thee: for in my wrath I smote thee, but in my favor have I had mercy on thee."

"Thou shalt also suck the milk of the Gentiles, and shalt suck the breasts of kings: and thou shalt know that I the Lord am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer, the Mighty One of Jacob."—ISA. LX, 10, 16.

"Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

"And the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising."—ISA. LX, 1, 3. T.

##### To Christians of every denomination.

This evening, "The Boston Society, for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor," will, with divine permission, hold its eleventh anniversary meeting, at the "Old South." A sermon is expected from Rev. Mr. Fairchild, of South Boston, after which a collection will be taken in aid of the funds. Services will commence at half past six o'clock precisely.

The many advantages to our community, resulting from the watchful care and unwearied labors of this association, "cannot be reckoned up." They can neither be too highly appreciated, nor too extensively encouraged.—*Boston Gazette.*

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

##### Compliment to American Physicians.

The following liberal expressions of respect for American Physicians, occur in an account of the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, (published in Philadelphia) contained in the July number of the *Revue Encyclopedique*, a work generally considered as the first of the French Literary Periodicals. After alluding to that great aptitude of Physicians to form and give credence to new Medical Doctrines, particularly in his own country, the Reviewer proceeded thus:

"For the purpose of checking at least in France, this imprudent activity, the American Journals will come in good time—before regarding a theory as established, we shall wish to know what is thought of it in the New World, and the judgments formed at that distance, being never suspected of partiality, will be received with confidence by the greater number. Let us hope that those of Philadelphia will long continue to render this service to the Medical Studies of the French."—*Poussin's D. Ad.*

**Copier's Virgil.**—Messrs. White, Gallagher & White, have recently published a very valuable edition of Virgil, for the use of schools, edited by Dr. Cooper, who has been for many years engaged in instructing youth in the classical languages. The text of this edition is that of Heyne, with a few variations in orthography. Instead of the Interpretation accompanying the whole text of the Delphin edition, which is generally calculated to encourage laziness and prevent the exertion of their own minds in learners, and which is often calculated to mislead them, by giving as synonymous words of a different meaning, the Editor of this work has given an order, or arrangement of the words, for difficult sentences only, or where the poetical inversions are such as may embarrass beginners. The notes, which are copious and judicious, are in good familiar English, instead of the obscure and often inelegant Latin, in which those of the Delphin edition are written. We regard this work as a great acquisition to school literature. The Editor is entitled to the gratitude of the rising generation and their instructors; and we hope his reward will be commensurate with his deserts.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The Rev. Phineas Crandall, of the Methodist persuasion, has issued proposals for publishing at Augusta, Me. a semi-monthly paper, of half the size of our common newspapers, to be entitled the *Genius of Temperance*. "The object of this publication," says the editor, "is to promote and encourage the virtue of temperance in all its forms." He has our best wishes in this laudable undertaking.—*Dover Gazette.*

**THE TOKEN.**—The prizes offered by the publishers of this work are awarded as follows:—the prize for the best prose piece is given to the article entitled "Some passages in the Life of an Old Maid." The Committee had some hesitation in deciding between two pieces of poetry, "The Soldier's Widow," and "Conqueror River;" and accordingly recommended a division of the Prize of One Hundred dollars, which was agreed to by the authors, the former having been written by N. P. Willis, Esq. of this City—the latter by Mrs. Seaton, of Hartford. The Committee consisted of Rev. P. W. P. Greenwood, Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, and Charles Sprague, Esq.—*Courier.*

Proposals have been issued by Ezekiel Howe, of New Haven, for publishing two volumes of the occasional sermons of the late President Dwight.

Dr. Gearing, of Boston, has written a Review of Scott's Napoleon, in which he condemns the Novelist and his writings in toto.

#### AUGUSTA COLLEGE.

We have frequently noticed the growing importance of this Institution; and we do not suppose that our readers will object to be again reminded of its prosperity; in as much as the interest of many of them is closely connected with the welfare of the college. The gradual increase of the number of students since the organization of the institution, under its present Professors, sufficiently evidences the popularity it has gained abroad. The increasing experience of the officers; the means and apparatus for imparting instruction, have materially contributed to increase the deserved reputation of our new, but thriving western temple of Literature.

A large and valuable library; a philosophical apparatus, and a cabinet of minerals, have been procured by the exertions of the faculty; to whom we are indebted, for the many donations lately bestowed on the college, which enables it to prosecute with more certainty success, the branches proposed to be attended to in the higher departments of a collegiate course. We do not wish to boast, or to be thought detracting from the merits of neighboring institutions, when we assert our belief, that the college located in this village, is destined to stand pre-eminent in point of respectability and usefulness. Public confidence in it is great, and daily increasing; and so long as the moral restraints imposed on youth, together with the reputation of learned professors, will be sufficient guarantees for an accession of strength—Augusta College must, and will flourish.

Among the philosophical apparatus obtained, was a very superior double-barrelled air pump.—A brass barrelled Telescope, measuring 3 1-2 feet, mounted on brass pillars and claws, with four eye pieces.—A very superior Magic Lantern, with 42 Astronomical Diagrams, finely painted on glass, for the purpose of illustrating the principles of Astronomy; Hadley's Quadrant, &c. We understand from the Rev. John P. Durbin, that we are indebted to the liberality of the City of New-York, for the means of making these purchases, and we thus respectfully testify our sense of obligation to them. The gentlemen Trustees certainly do honor to their trust, by the interest which they manifest in the welfare of the college, by the promptness and patriotism with which they manage its concerns: sacrificing, as all such bodies should do, private interest for public good. There is one marked feature in their policy, which merits the public confidence, and certainly demands the warmest gratitude of the students, and that is, to reduce and keep down the expenses of education at the college. This policy is the more commendable, because it is generally said, and not without truth, "Colleges can only benefit the rich." The present policy of Augusta College, we are proud to learn, promises to keep open the sources of instruction to the common mass of the community. We could say much more, but decline. These remarks have been suggested by the facts and transactions at a recent meeting of the trustees, at which some important regulations were made, which, at a proper time, may engage our attention. It is only necessary to observe, that the library now consists of about 1200 vols.—and the mineral cabinet and Philosophical Apparatus, are valued about \$500.—*Augusta Herald.*

#### CONGRESS.

##### DECEMBER 4.

In the Senate, Mr. Eaton, after some prefatory remarks in relation to the embarrassing situation of the Secretary of the Senate, who was at a loss to know who was to be considered as the Senate Printer, offered the following Preamble and Resolution:

"In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, passed in 1819, regulating the subject of printing for the two Houses, respectively, an election having been had by the Senate during the last session, for a printer to the Senate, and Duff Green having, according to the provisions of the said Resolution, received the greatest number of votes: Therefore

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the said Duff Green is duly elected printer of the Senate." Six thousand copies of the President's Message were ordered to be printed.

**Revolutionary Officers.**—Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, presented the Memorial of Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, and others, surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, praying payment of the arrears of pay due to them for their services in that Army; which was, on motion of Mr. Condict, referred to a select committee of seven members.

##### DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Johnson introduced a Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, which was read a first time and passed to a second reading.

Proposals for printing a System of Military Tactics were laid before the Senate, from the War Department.

In the House, the following gentlemen were appointed to compose the committee on the Memorial of the Revolutionary Officers, viz.: Messrs. Burgess, Condict, Drayton, Livingston, Taylor, Holmes, and Mitchell of Tenn.

Several messages were received from the Treasury Department, transmitting a list of unsettled balances with that department.

The House agreed to wear cap for thirty days as a mark of respect to the memory of the late William S. Young, one of the Navy's delegation.

##### DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Noble introduced a bill to authorize the Legislature of Indiana to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that state.

Monday was assigned for the appointment of the Standing Committees, to which day the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Monday was assigned for the choice of chaplains.

On motion of Mr. Condict, the memorial of Colonel Ogden, of New Jersey, and Colonel Bradford, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, which was presented to the House on Tuesday last, was ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned to Monday, on which day the Standing Committees will be appointed.

In Senate, December the 10th, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was communicated, and 1500 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he should on the following Monday, ask leave to introduce a bill for the reduction of the Military Peace Establishment.

Walter Lowrie was elected Secretary of the Senate.

##### STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of the new Standing Committees we have room now merely to remark, that an entire change has been made in them, and we are not now prepared to say that the change is for the better.—The Committees on Manufactures is understood to be anti-tariff. In that case, Mr. MALLORY, the able Chairman of the Committee, will be embarrassed with difficulties which, nothing but the most determined perseverance and untiring exertions will enable him to overcome. We are satisfied he will do his duty—disagreeable as that duty must be, when opposed by a majority of the Committee with whom he acts.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Washington Telegraph, makes the following remarks in relation to the appointment of the committees:—"It will be seen that the Senate and the Speaker, in the organization of the committees of both Houses, have acted on the responsibility imposed upon them, and met the just expectations of the people."

##### DECEMBER 11.

In the House, several petitions were presented and referred; among them, one by Mr. Gorham, of the wool growers and manufacturers of wools in Massachusetts, for adequate protection of their respective interests; and another by Mr. Drayton of the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens of Charleston, as also of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina—against an augmentation of the duties on wools; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Indiana.

Resolved, That the Committee of Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the affidavit of the applicant for a pension for Revolutionary services, as to the facts that are now required to be proved by two disinterested witnesses, together with the affidavit of two credible disinterested witnesses, swearing to the credibility of the applicant, and that they verify believe that his affidavit is true, shall be sufficient evidence of the service of such applicant, to place him on the pension roll, provided that it shall also appear by the affidavit of such applicant, that he cannot procure the evidence of service now required, owing to a want of knowledge of the residence of the witnesses, after having made diligent inquiry for the place of their residence, or owing to their decease.

A committee of five, on motion of Mr. Floyd, was appointed to inquire into the expediency of occupying the Oregon River. This subject has been before the House for several sessions, and reports favorable to the measure have been made at different times by select committees.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### FOREIGN.

##### BALLOON ASCENSION.

It was announced at Wakefield during the past

week, that on Saturday Mr. Brown would ascend in his Balloon. An immense concourse assembled to witness the scene, to whom it soon became known, that in consequence of the sudden illness of Mr. Brown, he was incapable of executing his ascent; but in order to prevent disappointment, his younger brother would fulfil his engagement. About half past five, all things being in a state of readiness, the order was given to "let go," and the balloon rose majestically, and soared steadily to the clouds in a westerly direction and entered them in about five minutes after its ascent. While the spectators were yet gazing to catch another glimpse, the balloon re-appeared beneath the clouds making the most rapid and apparently uncontrolled approaches to the earth.

Soon after the balloon seemed to have collapsed, presenting no longer a spherical or rotund appearance. The gyrations or whirlings of the balloon and car were frightful in the extreme, and the worst apprehensions were entertained; but a few moments elapsed and the descent was completed about two miles from Wakefield, near the village of Henshaw, to where thousands of spectators made off to learn the fate of Mr. Brown, who when the earliest comers arrived, was just being dragged out of the car by two boys; his life having been fortunately spared. The balloon in its collapsed state had fallen on him and with the remnant of the gas it contained threatened his destruction. After a short time he was placed in a gig, with his head bound up, and taken to the house of a surgeon, when it was speedily ascertained that he had suffered no material injury, with the exception of a slight fracture in the foot. The accident partially occurred from the inexperience of the young man, who, when entering the clouds, the balloon and car became violently agitated, and unmanageable, from the violence of the wind which amounted almost to a hurricane. Fearful of his own safety, and finding the greatest difficulty to retain his seat, in the agitation of the moment he seized a rope, unfortunately the one that gave command to the safety valve on opening which the gas rushed out of the balloon to such an extent, that its buoyancy was nearly destroyed. He continued, however, to keep possession of the car, and from the small quantity of gas remaining, and from the nature of the ground where he fell, his life was miraculously preserved.—*Leeds Patriot.*

From the French papers it appears that the rebellion in Spain is not at an end. The insurgents are so strong that they are enabled to maintain a balanced contest with the Royal troops, and alternate successes and failures render it doubtful which party will ultimately prevail. Sabanes and Carajal, are at the head of four or five thousand rebels.

**Constantinople, Sept. 17.**—On the 14th inst. the Dragomans of the three Ambassadors paid another visit to the Reis-Effendi, to demand an explanation of his assertion at the last conference, "that the Porte could not reconcile the amicable assurances of the Powers with the hostile measures with which they threatened it;" but their real object was without doubt to ascertain the opinions of the Reis-Effendi since the receipt of their communication of the 31st August last. At this interview the Turkish Minister conducted himself with more than usual reserve, and was altogether silent as to the contents of the notes which he had received, and appeared desirous that they should think he was not aware of their contents. As for the rest, he listened with much attention to M. Chabert, the English Dragoman, who replied to him, and endeavored to ascertain the real intentions of the Porte, to which the Minister answered with the greatest composure, "Dieu et mon droit," "such is the device of England, how can we choose any other when they wish to attack us." He did not appear desirous of making any further explanation, and took leave of the Dragomans on pretence of being wanted by the Sultan.

From the Gazette de France of Oct. 31.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 4.**—The Porte has received information that the Egyptian fleet is rigorously blockaded in Navarin by the English squadron, and that it is impossible for it to make any movement towards the sea. The Sultan is said to have been both astonished and irritated by the news, the more so, as Ibrahim Pacha, in consequence of the express desire of his father, Mehmet Ali, has been authorized to take every measure, to prepare every operation, that he may think advisable, without being answerable to any one besides his father. The Porte, therefore, fears that Ibrahim may consent to a treaty contrary to its interests. The Sultan has, however, sent a plenipotentiary to Ibrahim.

From the New York Spectator.

The following letters have been transmitted by Preserved Fish, Esq. one of the Executive Committee, at present in England, to whom they were addressed by Mr. Miller. They are not of the latest dates received from this gentleman, but are interesting on account of the facts they contain.

##### ISLAND OF POROS, June 3d, 1827.

God of Mercy! what were my feelings, when I saw seven women and three children, who had just escaped from the Turks, arrive at this place.

"Oh! Mercy, dispel  
You sight, that it freezes my spirit to tell."

The children were entirely naked, and the women but a little better off; one of them had three wounds in the arm, which she had received from an Arab, her brutal ravisher. I immediately clothed them from the charitable donations of the ladies from New Haven. Lord Cochrane has lately taken a Turkish brig of twelve guns; the Turks made no resistance, and were all treated extremely well. I wish it were in my power to give you encouragement respecting the liberty of Greece, but without foreign interference, she must fail, and in such a manner as will even astonish the ears of our savages, when they hear the tale told. Perplexity, fatigue and danger are what all are more or less exposed to in this country, under its existing circumstances.

##### To the Greek Executive Committee in New York.

Gentlemen,—I wrote you under the date of the 31st of May, which letter I forwarded by the Chancellor. Since that time I have been obliged to make a journey to Napoli di Romania, for the purpose of assisting Dr. Howe in settling some difficulty, which arose between him and the chiefs, respecting the distribution of the provisions at that place. The affair was amicably settled, however, before my arrival, by the exertions of Capt. Patterson, of U. S. Navy, to whom I am under many obligations for the repeated favors that he has shown me since my arrival in this country. The distribution at Napoli is nearly finished, but as it has been managed altogether under the direction of Dr. Howe, who will give me a detailed account of all his proceedings, I shall defer the particulars of the distribution at that place until another opportunity occurs of writing. I have distributed all the ready made clothes from the boxes, sent from Orange, N. Jersey, to beings all but naked. Many a time, when a daughter of the mountains has presented herself for charity, modestly has presented me from looking at her, while she, trembling like a forest leaf, gathered her rags around her in order to hide her nakedness. I have distributed ninety-five barrels of Indian meal here, and have new catalogues of more than a thousand families of widows and orphans to whom I shall distribute flour in a few days. The largest Turkish fleet that has ever been employed against Greece is nearly ready to sail from Alexandria. My hope for her salvation rests only in the confidence I have in the God of battles. I might write a volume of my own troubles and difficulties, but they look so small in the midst of a nation on the point of being sacrificed, that I shall mention none of them. Wishing you, gentlemen, health and prosperity, I remain your humble and obedient servant,  
J. P. MILLER,  
Agent of G. E. Com. in N. Y.

Island of Poros, June 13th 1827.

#### BATTLE IN AFRICA.

At Liberia, April 19, 1826, says Mr. Ashmun the Colonial Agent, a large swarm of bees, which had for some months been in peaceable occupancy of the hollow trunk of a large tree, standing on Stockton-street, Caldwell, and which had very patiently put up with several wanton provocations offered them by the settlers, and settlers' boys, this afternoon at half past two, waged a furious retaliatory war against their persecutors. At some signal better known to themselves than to their enemy, every individual of the hive, swarmed out in arms, and made a most determined assault at the same moment upon every living creature, who they met on a line of eight or nine building lots. A general cry of distress was raised by the people; which unluckily bringing others to their aid, only added to the number of the sufferers. The odds was some thousands to one against the defensive party, who retreated immediately in all directions, but were unable to effect an escape. At the end of fifteen minutes, "into the river," was fortunately vociferated by one of the company, who instantly led the way, and was followed by men, women and children, into ten feet water. But it was to little purpose. The hive pursued, and holding themselves in readiness, fell by hundreds, and by thousands, upon every part of their enemies' persons appearing above water. Many were near suffocation, and all were current by the stream, to a considerable distance below the place of entering it; and after more than half an hour's struggle with this double danger, were convinced that their watery intrenchment could never afford them shelter from the winged legions which pursued them. The word was then, "to land," when the Nestor of the conflict applied a torch to a heap of combustibles, which met, fortunately, in the street, and raised a flame, into which all strangely rushed, for security. Their wet clothes were their preserver, and from this element, in which they soon had the advantage of their assailants: who after "standing a hot fire" more than twenty minutes, made a deliberate retreat to their quarters. The enemy's loss was not ascertained, but from the number of their arms brought off by the other party, it is thought to be very great. On mustering their shattered forces after the engagement, the Caldwellers found that all had been wounded—many severely—and one was missing. One female was so much injured, as not to be able to rise from the ground, and on particular examination, was found to have received between three and five hundred painful wounds. The missing individual, after an hour's search in the river, was found rolled in a blanket, and lying under a bed, to which she had retreated in the early part of the conflict, and remained undisturbed. The wounded, half-suffocated, and half roasted, all happily recovered during the ensuing week. This bee is smaller than the American honey bee, but its sting is equally painful. Measures have been since taken to destroy the hive.—*N. Y. Observer.*

#### The Rev. P. H. Sampson.

**Snelson taken.**—We learn from Quebec that Snelson, the robber of the Petersburg Branch Bank, has been arrested, and is now in jail in that place. It is reported that Snelson engaged a passage to Liverpool, paid for the same, and entered the assumed name of Maxwell on the books—that just before the vessel sailed, he left the city, and proceeded about ten miles into the country, where he remained some days at ease in his supposed secure retreat; but the novelty of the circumstance of an English gentleman, apparently without object, coming among, and taking up his residence with them, arrested the attention and excited the curiosity of the Canadian Frenchmen, and having thus become the theme of their garrulity, it soon became known in the city, and excited suspicions which, on the return of a reconnoitering party with Snelson a prisoner, were proved to have been well founded. Instead, therefore, of being on his way to Liverpool, he is snugly caged in Quebec, waiting the receipt of a bill of exchange from the U. States.—*Vermont Advocate.*

A disease of an infectious nature recently broke out on board the steamship Fulton, lying at the Brooklyn navy-yard. It is said thirty-five persons have died, some of whom were ill only two or three days.

#### MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Thomas H. Lucas, to Miss Mary A. Harlow, Mr. Levi Laidley, to Miss Nancy Brown, Mr. Jacob Rubin, to Miss Elizabeth Chapman, of Ohio; Mr. Thomas Allen, to Miss Deborah G. Shattuck; Mr. F. A. Stride, of Stockholm, Sweden, to Miss Mary H. Parmenter; Rev. Austin Richards, of a Unitarian, N. H. to Miss Maria C. Odell, only daughter of Hon. George Odell; Mr. Dexter Dickinson, to Miss Elizabeth W. Dickinson.

In Newmarket, Mr. Joseph C. Smith, to Miss Eleanor Crowell; Mr. Henry S. Chandler, of Taunton, to Miss Belinda Newcomb, of Provincetown; Mr. John Williams, to Miss Betsey W. Freeman; Dr. Ambrose D. Knowles, to Miss Rebecca Green.

In Newburg, by the Rev. T. W. Tucker, Mr. Daniel Adams, of Townsend, to Miss Mary Marshall.

In Boston, Mr. William Tilden, of Boston, to Miss Belinda Knibb; In New York, Mr. George Calder, of Boston, to Miss Martha Ann, daughter of Mr. Lewis Lealand, formerly of Boston.

In Cumberland, R. I. Mr. William Metcalf, to Miss Eliza D. Wolcott; Mr. Ira Alexander, to Miss Frances C. Sherman, of Wallingford, Vt.

#### DIED.

In this city, Mr. Andersen, aged 45; James Shepard, 31; Samuel Swan, Jr. 13; James Undergrads, 66; Joseph H. Allen, 40; Wm. H. Stewart, 15. His death was occasioned by falling from the apparatus at the Gymnasium on Thanksgiving day. Samuel Smith, son of Mr. Gustavus Tucker, aged 22 months; Mrs. Elizabeth Douglas, 72; Mrs. Joanna Bell, 28; wife of Wm. Bell; Mrs. Sarah Miller, 45; Mr. James Shields, 28; Mrs. Mary Vinton, 39; Mr. Charles E. May, 28.

In Taunton, John West, Esq. President of the Taunton Bank, and formerly of this city. In Springfield, Mr. Isaac White, 44. He was found dead in his bed.

In Canaan, Conn. Samuel Forbes, Esq. 69. In Lisbon, Conn. Maria Webb, aged about 40. She was going to attend public worship and fell down and expired instantly.

In Lunenburg, Mr. Caleb Taylor, 73; Mr. Jonathan Pierce; Mr. John Hayward, 75.

#### SHIP NEWS.

##### PORT OF BOSTON.

##### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**MONDAY, Dec. 13—Arrived,** scls. Return, Howes St. Peter, Eliza Ann, Richardson,



